FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN LAUDS ECONOMIC TEAM, BRANDS TRAFFICKERS

PY282301 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Oct 86 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday ratified his confidence in his economic team, urged an all-out offensive against drug trafficking, and called for peace in a more just world, as well as taking part in an ecumenical breakfast at the presidential residence in Olivos to mark the world day of prayer.

In one of his busiest agendas for a single morning, the president made three speeches as well as entertained a host of clergymen at the Olivos breakfast.

Opening the first Technological Congress of the Metallurgical Industry, Alfonsin said of his economic team headed by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille that he was "not only satisfied but also proud of having aides of that intelligence, of that dedication, of that lack of sectorial interests, of that honesty put at the service of the growth of the country."

His economic cabinet "thinks fundamentally of the growth of Argentina, but at the same time it knows that growth is not a gesture and that roads have to be traversed to secure it, to realize it, and that, of course, it is not the easy road which will take us to that ending." the president said.

"We have to win the battle of the stability of our prices and we will achieve this between all, with a common effort, the lucidity and imagination of Argentine businessmen and also the dedication and labour of the workers of our country united in one sole effort," he added.

"We must all take the quantitative and qualitative leap that the country needs to overcome the resistances to change which are just around every corner, but which are being vanquished on the basis of that common effort," Alfonsin said.

Alfonsin hit out at drug trafficking and organized crime on opening the 11th International Congress on Social Defence at the Buenos Aires University Law School.

He called for solid international action against organized crime and said among its most catastrophic features were terrorism, drug trafficking and "their sinister welding into so-called narcoterrorism."

The President said "a cruel and bloody irony is the fact of destroying democratic co-existence among men under the pretext of restoring or defending human rights, for those who fight for human rights do not kidnap nor extort innocents and non-combatants."

It was necessary to act efficiently against this "delinquency which, because of its penetrating organizational structure as well as its availability of powerful offensive and economic means, has managed to become internationally operational," Alfonsin said.

In another speech, opening the 14th general conference of the International Council of Museums, the president rejected the concept of a superior universal culture based on variations of the European cultures and claimed the Latin American culture was capable of a universal dialogue.

"If there is a culture of humanity, it is the result of the accumulation of all the various cultures which have populated the centuries and the span of life on earth," he added. [passage omitted]

HALF OF U.S. SUPPORT FORCES LEAVE COUNTRY

PY252128 Paris AFP in Spanish 1358 GMT 25 Oct 8

[By Eduardo Paz]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Half of the U.S. military forces, commanded by Vietnam veteran General John Taylor, have withdrawn from Bolivia amid social and political satisfaction. U.S. troops and six Black Hawk helicopters have assisted the Bolivian Police in the struggle against drug trafficking, but the success of their operations has been low, according to observers.

The remaining foreign soldiers are also preparing their equipment, arms and sophisticated communication gear, because the La Paz government has decided the entire U.S. Army support group in the campaign against the cocaine mafias shall leave the country before 15 November. However, U.S. Defense Department spokesman Robert Sims has said in Washington no firm date has been set to end the "Blast Furnace" operation, which began with the arrival of U.S. soldiers in Bolivia on 15 July.

Organized or not, it is certain that the pressure from labor, political and parliamentary organizations together with the Huanchaca case -- a triple murder by drug traffickers and the discovery of the largest cocaine laboratory found to date -- which revealed the ineffectiveness of the combined forces, hastened the departure of the rangers.

According to intelligence reports the Bolivian-U.S. operations, numbering over 100, took place in the northwest Amazonian area, where the largest cocaine factories are located, and encompassed an area of 300,000 square kilometers -- one-third of the national territory -- with isolated towns, over 2,000 clandestine airstrips, and wide rivers.

Deputy Eduardo Arce of the 9 April Vanguard [Vanguardia 9 de Abril] said: They have withdrawn just as they did from Vietnam, with the syndrome of their incapacity to operate in a foreign country. Congressman Jorge Richter said the government accepted the violation of national sovereignty through the intervention of foreign troops.

In turn, the ministers of President Victor Pazz Estenssoro's government stated the initial objectives of breaking up the basic structure of the Bolivian drug traffickers have been reached. They admitted, however, that the Black Hawk helicopters have not been very effective for operations in large areas. They replied to the opposition by saying the joint operations were of a strictly police and crime-fighting nature, and there was no question of foreign military intervention. It is clear the authorities both in Washington and La Paz have had to admit the limitation of the operations, which have provided meager results, and were suspended just 3 months after they began. [passage omitted]

The mission sent by the Reagan administration approved $140-million in aid. This money will be used to replace the cultivation of coca leaves, the raw material of cocaine, and to implement development projects. In addition, the United States has made six Bell helicopters available. These helicopters were brought into the country yesterday in a huge Galaxy plane together with 25 advisers and experts for these helicopters. Support services will be offered until Bolivian officers have been trained to fly the helicopters.

Armed Forces To Join Struggle

PY242320 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Bolivian Armed Forces Commander Raul Lopez Leyton stated the Armed Forces are willing to struggle against drug trafficking despite the fact that they are aware this is a very dangerous undertaking. He also called on civilians and military personnel to combine their efforts for a better Bolivia. Lopez Leyton said this during a speech he delivered this morning at the ceremony marking the anniversary of the Military Engineering School, which is located on Arce Avenue. Lopez Leyton said the following:

[Begin recording] As an institution, the Armed Forces will cooperate to eradicate this modern-day scourge which is undermining the foundation of Bolivian society. They will do this with great determination, as if they were involved in an all-out war. Whenever the circumstances demand, they will participate to safeguard Bolivia's international prestige. The Bolivian Armed Forces cadres are duly trained, both morally and physically, to fulfill any mission that is entrusted to them. [passage omitted] [end recording]

These were the highlights of the speech that General Raul Lopez Leyton delivered today on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Military Engineering School which is located on 6 August Avenue [address as heard]. Present at the ceremony were President Victor Paz Estenssoro, Vice President Julio Garrett Ayllon, Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle, and the high military command.

REPORT REQUESTS INQUESTS IN HUANCHACA CASE

PY281549 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The ministers of interior, defense and foreign relations are responsible for the Huanchaca case according to the reports submitted yesterday by the special congressional committee that has investigated this case.

The committee submitted three reports to Vice President Julio Garrett Ayllon. The first report comes from the MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] and was signed by Mario Velarde Dorado, Alfredo Cuellar, Miguel Ramirez, Abel Ayoroa, Luis Pelaez, Angel Gutierrez, Rene Bernal Escalante, Freddy Vargas, Roberto Peredo, Rene Estenssoro and Carlos Cortez. This report, which was signed by 11 congressmen, says the delay in rescuing the victims was caused by technical faults and by the delay on the part of the U.S. officials. However, no one in particular has been made responsible for this case.

The second report, signed by Rojas Cortes, Alfonso (Carrusino), Eduardo Arce, Daniel Cabezas, Hugo Oliva, (David Valle), Rene Cabrera, Walter Reynaga, Edmundo Salazar and Rommel Pantoja, indicates an alarming negligence. This report indicates the DEA is the main organization responsible for the murder by negligent omission since they did not report the existence of a cocaine laboratory in Huanchaca. The report has seven resolutions. They are:

1. To censure Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy for not observing established laws.

2. To censure Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle for negligence in failure to observe the law in the fight against drug trafficking.

3. To censure the foreign minister for negligence and for allowing foreign organizations such as the DEA to freely operate in Bolivia.

4. To implement disciplinary action against General Julio Vargas Soto, General Guido Lopez, General German Linares and Honorio Martinez.

5. That the Foreign Ministry should declare DEA officials Jesus Gutierrez and (Jimmy Bradly) persona non grata for being the main people responsible for the death of Noel Kempf Mercado and his aides, as a consequence of not reporting on time the drug trafficking activities in Huanchaca. Also to declare U.S. Colonel (Steven Brown) persona non grata for obstructing the rescue of the victims.

6. To order a pre-trial inquest on Carlos Fernandez Narvaez, Ariel Coca and Luis Alarcon Alcocer.

7. To request a pre-trial inquest against the following individuals involved in drug trafficking: Jorge Roca Suarez, alias Techo de Paja, who may be the owner of the Huanchaca drug lab; Jose Victor Arredondo; Gerardo (Cavet), a French citizen; William Pizarro; and Ezequiel Chavez. Also there are requests for inquests against other alleged owners of Huanchaca known as Alejandro Pacheco Sotomayor, Victor Roca, and Sergio Vaca. This is the report of the opposition.

The third report by the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] says Bolivia lacks a coherent policy in the fight against drug trafficking and, unfortunately, it has become a subordinate of a policy of intervention. The report adds that in addition to the absence of a policy against drug trafficking, there is also corruption. Therefore, the ADN suggests a total reorganization of the organizations responsible for fighting drug trafficking and that the executive branch should replace the narcotics officials and design new ways to fight the scourge of drug trafficking. The ADN does not hold anyone responsible for anything. It suggests the total reorganization of the established organizations involved in the struggle against narcotics.

In the face of the three reports, the vice president has said it is not unusual in a democracy for politicians to think in their own way. [passage omitted]

The vice president has called for a special session of Congress for 1500 on 29 October. It is for Congress to approve the committee's report on the Huanchaca case. It will have to evaluate the 3 reports submitted by the 11 MNR deputies, 10 of the opposition and 4 of the ADN.

INTERIOR MINISTRY SHORTENS CURFEW HOURS

PY221317 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Interior Ministry has shortened the curfew hours in view of the easing of the tense atmosphere that prevailed in August, the time of its enforcement. The Interior Ministry issued a resolution which states: Regarding the curfew that was established in public entertainment places, the Interior Ministry has shortened the curfew period, which until today began at 0001, because it believes the tense atmosphere has decreased to such an extent that activities may now be conducted in an atmosphere of peace and understanding, and citizens may have more evening hours to enjoy themselves. The police, military and traffic police authorities have been duly informed about this measure so they will act accordingly. As of today the curfew starts at 0300.

FSTMB ELECTS LOPEZ ARIAS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

PY271458 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Union leader Victor Lopez Arias was today elected executive secretary of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers (FSTMB) at the conclusion of a special congress held at the Siglo XX mine located 250 km south of this capital. Lopez Arias replaces the legendary Juan Elchin Oquendo, who resigned after holding that position for 42 years, and will lead the FSTMB at a critical time for the miners following the closure of several mines, massive dismissals, and the fall of international mineral prices.

The election was negotiated between two political forces that are in strong conflict: the pro-Moscow Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) and the radicalized ECP (Axis for Patriotic Convergence) which is made up of the MIR-MASAS [Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Masas Faction; Popular Bloc; 4 March Movement; and dissidents of the Communist Party]. The document released by the special congress rejects party positions and approved instead a document calling for unity and struggle, that rejects the government's project to privatize the economy, defends labor stability, requests wage increases and other benefits, and supports the formation of a patriotic front.

BRIEFS

MINING AGREEMENT WITH MOROCCO -- The Bolivian and Moroccan Governments have signed a memorandum of understanding by which the Moroccan Government will cooperate in the areas of mining, metallurgy, and fertilizers as well as technological exchange in those areas. The memorandum was signed by the Bolivian Government representatives and a Moroccan technical mission visiting Bolivia. [Summary] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Oct 86 PY]

AIR FORCE STUDIES AWACS, FIGHTER PURCHASE

PY281354 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 86 p 22

[By Helio Contreiras]

[Text] The Air Force General Staff is analyzing the type of electronic equipment to be used in the Brazilian Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) Aircraft. In order to conduct this project Brazil will have to modify either a Hercules C-130 or a Boeing 707. Yesterday a member of the Air Force command stated that the AWACS project will allow a significant savings by refitting these planes in Brazil, a project that is expected to be completed in a few years.

The first Brazilian AWACS could be used as a laboratory airplane. Although not as ambitious as the U.S. AWACS project, the Brazilian Air Force [FAB] project -- with its basic requirements established by the Air Force General Staff (Embraer) [acronym as published] -- will significantly improve surveillance of Brazilian air space, supplying electronic information for military purposes which the Air Defense and Air Traffic Control System [Sistema de Defesa Aerea e Controle do Trafego Aereo -- Sisdacta lacks.

Even with all its resources the Dacta system will continue to be vulnerable if it does not have at least one AWACS airplane with a flight capability of at least 10 hours, but a reasonable minimum number would be two AWACS airplanes.

One of the four second-hand Boeing 707's that the FAB acquired from Varig could be used for the AWACS project, which, according to FAB strategists, can prevent electromagnetic interference in the Dacta System, which began its installation during the administration of Minister Araripe Macedo and continued during the administrations of Delio Jardim de Mattos and Moreira Lima. This system, which guarantees surveillance of Brazilian air space south of Brasilia, has two coordination centers: the Cindacta I located in Brasilia and Cindacta II in Curitiba.

In the past 10 years the Aeronautics Ministry has invested approximately $5 billion in airport modernization and the construction of new ones in Manaus, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, and Sao Paulo. Military aviation benefited from the purchase in the early 70's of 60 supersonic Mirages and F-5's.

The plan to modernize the FAB was based on the nationalization strategy, which allowed the production of T-27 Tucano training airplanes for the international market, as well as the development of the AMX tactical fighter bomber with the European enterprises Aemarcchi and Aeritalia. A great deal of technology has been acquired which may produce a supersonic fighter in the 90's with the participation of a foreign enterprise. Several have already voiced their interest in this project.

The FAB, in order to avoid difficulties, now needs to replace airplanes lost in accidents and purchase a few others. The minimum reasonable number of second-hand planes to purchase would be 50, but the prospects, in view of limited financial resources, are that only 25 Mirage and F-5 will be acquired, in order to better receive the AMX in 1989. The FAB has already placed an order of 79 AMX with Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company].

Right now the possiblity of purchasing second-hand Mirage planes is being analyzed. France and Spain have already offered to sell these planes at $1.1 million each. The second-hand airplanes (at $3 million each) [prices as published] which Spain intends to sell are in better shape and will require less modernization. Negotiations for the purchase of F-5 planes are facing more difficulties and the alternative will be to acquire 25 Mirage fighters.

Brigadier Cherubim Rosa Filho, FAB chief operations commander, admits that the FAB receives that which the state gives, but it believes that stabilization of the economy and development could reverse the budget situation.

POLL SHOWS PMDB LEADING GOVERNOR'S RACES

PY280246 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] According to the latest survey conducted by the IBOPE/O GLOBO/Rede Globo [Brazilian Public Opinion and Statistics Institute, O GLOBO newspaper and the Globo radio and television network] the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] candidates for state governors are winning in almost all states. The only exceptions are found in Minas Gerais -- where dissident candidate Itamar Franco has increased his lead over the PMDB candidate Newton Cardoso -- in Sergipe, and in Rio Grande do Norte (in the letter state, a technical tie has existed since the beginning of the month between PMDB candidate Geraldo Jose de Mello, and Joao Faustino Ferreira Neto, of the PFL -- Liberal Front Party).

In Sao Paulo, Orestes Quercia has increased its lead over Ermirio de Morais and Paulo Maluf, and in Rio Grande do Sul, PMDB candidate Epdro Simon, who is in the beginning of October had lost some points, has again consolidated his position. In Espiritu Santo, PMDB candidate Max Mauro has managed to get ahead of his opponent, PFL candidate Elcio Taveares. Epitacio Cafeteira in Maranhao and Alvaro Dais in Parana are also leading the polls, with 71 and 63 percent respectively.

ANALYSTS HAIL U.S. STATEMENT ON COMMUNIST GOALS

PY281453 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p C3

[Text] The U.S. statement on the Soviet-Cuban attempt to destabilize the region has been instrumental in promoting awareness of the true overall Communist strategy in the region, and of the fact that the communists' sole goal is to destroy every democratic government.

This conclusion stems from remarks made yesterday by Oscar Godoy, director of the Political Sciences Institute at the Catholic University, and by Gustavo Cuevas, director of the Political Science Institute at the University of Chile, when commenting on the U.S. statement.

Cuevas said the statement reflects "the realism and maturity" of U.S. foreign policy because it has placed the finding of the arsenals and the attacks that occurred in Chile "within their true strategic and political context."

Cuevas said the State Department's statement has acknowledged that the acts of terrorism taking place in Chile are part of a subersive war waged by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, planned by the Chilean Communist Party [PCC], and endorsed and financed by the Soviet Union.

Cuevas said the long term goal of this subversive war goes beyond the destabilization of the military regime. "In fact, this war will end only when Soviet hegemony has been consolidated in the region. Therefore, this government, or apy democratic government replacing it, will face the same aggression."

He said this problem should not concern just Chile, but all Latin American countries that have a Pacific coastline. He said: "It should of course also concern the United States, which is the one country with the greatest interest in preventing the fall of Latin America into communist hands."

Commenting on the impact that the U.S. statement could have on the Chilean domestic situation, Cuevas said "it will force democratic parties and groups to publicly adopt a firm position on the PCC and on the other political forces that are against the current political system. It will also force them to rule out every chance of engaging in alliances or pacts with the PCC. These democratic parties must adopt this position not only for doctrinaire reasons, but to preserve national security and sovereignty."

Oscar Godoy said the U.S. State Department's statement confirming the Soviet-Cuban attempts to influence the region has boosted the Chilean Government's credibility because "it has dispelled the doubts of many people about the existence of the arsenals, for instance."

He said Chile is facing a comprehensive, long term Soviet strategy designed to destabilize not only the Chilean goavernment, but the entire Pacific coast, in which the Soviet Union has a great interest.

Godoy said the USSR has great interest in Chile because it is a key country -- because of its coast, its borders, and its political potential -- within the Soviet imperialist goal of controling the region. "The Soviet attempts could even transcend the PCC, which is just an instrument in its service," he said.

Commenting on the impact the U.S. statement could have on the Chilean domestic situation, Godoy said the U.S. statement came a little late because Chilean democratic sectors have already adopted "the appropriate steps," thus showing "a great deal of realism." He added: "Some undecided sectors, such as the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Radical Party... have taken important positions: all of them have rejected violence. I believe they are mistaken, however, in not addressing dialogue more decisively. Regarding left-wing sectors, we have already seen they do not want to take part in a peaceful transition."

PROSECUTOR DISCUSSES ARSENALS, PINOCHET ATTACK

PY271549 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 27 Oct 86

[News conference granted to unidentified reporters by Chilean Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva; date and time not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Over 100 terrorists, among them 4 women, took part in the attack against President Pinochet on 7 September in the Cajon del Maipo area. Five of Pinochet's bodyguards died in this attack, and 11 others were injured said ad hoc Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva. Judge Torres is investigating both the attack against the president and the discovery of the arsenals of the self-styled Manuel Rodriquez Patriotic Front [FPMR].

The military prosecutor confirmed that Cesar Bunster Ariztia, the son of a former Chilean ambassador to London during the Allende government, participated in the attack against the president. He also confirmed that foreign countries were involved in both the attack against the president and in the introduction of arsenals to the country because of the high cost these operations entailed.

Before making this statement Prosecutor Torres Silva questioned three of the nine extremists arrested for their involvement in the terrorist attack against the president. After a 5-hour questioning session, the prosecutor decided to extend the incommunicado status of those under arrest. The terrorists who were questioned are: Lenin Fidel Peralta (Bellis), Jorge Mario Angulo Gonzales, and Juan Moreno's companion, Cristina Lizama Moreno. Other women are also being held incommunicado. They have been identified as Rebecca Lucia Hidalgo Figueroa, the owner of the house located in the San Miguel community where the subversives met; and Sonia del Carmen Avila Marin, the mother of Juan Moreno Avila.

The prosecutor said the information obtained during the investigations proves that Cesar Bunster was involved in these incidents. As it is known the house in the La Obra sector, which was used as a safe-house by those who perpetrated the attack, was rented in the name of Cesar Bunster.

On 25 October, the military prosecutor ordered that the nine arrested subversives, five of whom have confessed that they fired at the presidential motorcade, be transferred. The men were transferred to a former public jail building while the women were transferred to the San Miguel jail. [passage omitted]

Judge Torres Silva said he had held individual questioning sessions with Lenin Fidel Peralta (Bellis), Jorge Mario Angulo Gonzales, and Cristina Lizama Moreno. He said one of these three is a very important leader and he added some of those who formed the terrorist commando that attacked the presidential motorcade were trained abroad. Torres also said the majority of those involved in this attack have been identified and there are 40 arrest warrants still pending.

The military prosecutor said the cost of the attack against President Pinochet and the introduction of the arsenals found in the northern region and the Metropolitan region was quite high.

[Begin Torres recording] As you already know there has been the involvement of foreign countries in the introduction of arsenals. The size of the arsenals and the cost of the operation are so great that it would be very difficult for private citizens or groups of citizens to finance them. The same can be said regarding the attack against the president. The cost of the operation is very high and many people were involved in it. We have yet to establish the exact number of those who participated in this attack but we can safety say more than 100 were involved in it. [end recording]

The military prosecutor said he has questioned only the three who have already been mentioned and he has not issued any new arrest warrants. He said the questioning will continue until the investigation ends. Regarding the investigation on the finding of the arsenals, he said it has yielded positive results that will be disclosed sometime this week.

[Begin recording] [Torres] The investigation patrols and security services are doing an excellent job in the northern region. We are rapidly discovering new facts. We will be able to complete the picture, which still has many loose ends.

[Reporter] What are the real possibilities of identifying the leaders and of arresting them?

[Torres] There is always a possibility. It depends on how successful the investigation is. That is what we are doing, we are working on the investigation.

[Reporter] What percentage of the commando was (?trained) abroad?

[Torres] That is something impossible to say at this time.

[Reporter] Would you say there is more evidence available to prove that the discovery of arsenals and the attack against the president were connected?

[Torres] Yes, indeed. There are connections and ties between the two.

[Reporter] Sir, how many cells were involved, or acted individually, in these incidents?

[Torres interrupting] I am not sure about this yet. Possibly five or six cells took part in all this.

[Reporter] How many women were involved?

[Torres] Four women were mentioned.

[Reporter] Four women who were at the scene of the incidents?

[Torres] It has been mentioned that four women were at the scene of the incidents. [end recording]

The prosecutor also said none of those questioned admitted they were responsible for the killing of any of the members of the presidential escort. Judge Torres admitted the possibility that some members of the terrorist commando that attacked the presidential motorcade may have left the country.

[Begin Torres recording] Look, I have no reliable information that they have indeed left the country. But as I have already mentioned, this does not preclude the possibility that they could have left the country with false identification papers. [end recording]

Ad hoc Military Prosector Fernando Torres Silva explained that the investigation into the attack against the presidential motorcade is going very well.

[Begin recording] [Torres] We shall continue with the questioning to the extent possible. We shall continue like this for the next few (?days).

[Reporter] Do you think the authorities will be able to arrest all the members of the terrorist commando?

[Torres] That is impossible to say.

[Reporter] Well, do you think this will be possible in view of the investigation?

[Torres] The investigation is undoubtedly going well.

[Reporter] Would you say a high percentage of those involved in the terrorist commando may be arrested?

[Torres] Perhaps, perhaps.

[Reporter] Was anyone wounded among the subversives?

[Torres] I am not sure about that. [Reporter interrupts prosecutor making remainder of answer indistinct]

[Reporter] Sir, has Cesar Bunster's participation in the attack been clarified?

[Torres] Yes, of course. He participated in the attack. [end recording]

Five of those under arrest are charged with participating in the attack against the president and the presidential motorcade in the Cajon del Maipo area while the others under arrest are charged with helping those who participated in the attack. Among these is computer engineer Eduardo Navarro Cox, who according to the prosecutor was involved to a certain extent in the attack, but this will be established by the investigation.

'SUBVERSIVE' ATTACK WOUNDS FIVE CARABINEROS

PY290246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0210 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Five Carabineros were seriously wounded by gunfire today when several individuals attacked a garrison of the 3d Police Precinct in Limache, some 70 km northwest of Santiago. This occurred at approximately 0940 local time. According to the initial reports arriving in this capital, in the beginning it was believed the unidentified persons were trying to rob a bank.

Press reports gathered by the government news agency ORBE stated that the confrontation began in front of the State Bank, about 100 meters from the police station. According to one of the reports, two Carabineros on duty tried to detain an alleged street vendor who began to fire a weapon, sparking off a shoot-out in which other individuals also participated. Another report states the alleged attackers got out of a taxi "and without any warning began to fire their 9-mm pistols at the two Carabineros."

These initial reports were denied, however, by an official communique released tonight in Santiago by the Carabineros General Board, according to which it was not an attempted attack on the bank, but a subversive action, the objective of which was to attack the Carabineros garrison in Limache. The communique adds that five Carabineros sustained serious bullet wounds and one of the attackers was also wounded and detained. On raiding the house of the detainee later, the police found two submachine guns, 100 bullets of the same caliber, a handgrenade, a timing device, and much subversive literature.

GOVERNMENT DETAINS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER NUNEZ

PY282102 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Chilean Communist Party leader Osiel Nunez has been detained in Santiago. He was arrested after the courts accepted a suit filed by the military government that accuses him of violating the State Internal Security Law, according to Nunez' lawyers. Nunez is a representative of the proscribed Communist Party on the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement] council. The suit against Nunez is based on a statement he published at the middle of the year that is considered subversive.

MDP leader German Correa and 20 other leftist leaders have been detained in Santiago on the orders of the interior minister, based on the state of siege established on 7 September after the frustrated attack on President Augusto Pinochet when five of his bodyguards died.

Releases Socialist Leader

PY281337 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The government has released the socialist leader Eduardo Loyola Osorio, who is a lawyer and a member of the MDP [People's Democratic Movement]. Loyola was arrested during the first half of September under the Interior Ministry decree, as a part of the state of siege. Loyola's recent activities have been investigated while he was under arrest. Since these investigations showed there were no charges against him, the government ordered his release.

Making his first statement after his release, Loyola said he was treated in a professional, respectful and deferential manner both at the investigations police and at the 3d Carabineros precinct building. Loyola added: I am a democrat and a public leader who has nothing to hide.

OPPOSITION PROTESTS ARRESTS; FORMS COMMITTEE

PY290109 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The Committee of Solidarity with the People Arrested Under the State of Siege [Comite de Solidaridad con los Detenidos por el Estado de Sitio] made its debut today before the national and international public. So far, this committee is made up of Ricardo Lagos, Jose Pinera, Armando Jaramillo, Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, Tomas Jocelyn Holt, Nene Santunes, Humberto Burotto, Andres Palma, Jaime Castillo Velasco, Estela Ortiz, widow of Jose Manuel Parada, (Maude Zoa), Juan Soma Diaz, and Raul Reti. The Committee issued a document that was read to Radio Chilena by Ricardo Lagos:

[Begin Lagos recording] Most of the 9 people arrested on the orders of the Interior Ministry without charges being made against them have already been under arrest for 5 weeks in the 3d Police Precinct of Santiago. This unfair situation has provoked concern among many national social and political leaders, and forced us to demand that the interior minister immediately release the following people who were arrested by virtue of the state of siege: Mario Araneda, sociologist German Correa, Eugenio Valenzuela, Mario Lopez, Armando Mena, Catholic University Student Federation Vice President Enrique Paris, AGECH [Trade Union Association of Chilean Teachers] leader Guillermo (Sherzting), and Rafael Maroto. [end recording]

And what does this Committee say regarding the students arrested in Valparaiso?

[Begin Lagos recording] We also want to state our concern over the student leaders of Valparaiso University and Valparaiso Catholic University who have been arrested. [end recording]

And what does you Solidarity Committee want?

[Begin Lagos recording] We request that the government authorities, and the Interior Ministry Secretariat in particular, adopt the appropriate measures to release these arrested leaders. Social leaders and distinguished professionals well known for their democratic spirit and their commitment to serving the people can be found among this group of detainees. We think at the present moment we must reach an agreement within a framework of justice and equality for all Chileans. We reiterate that these arrests are unfair and arbitrary and do not contribute at all to the creation of an atmosphere of peace or of healthy national coexistence. [end recording]

Christian Democracy [DC] Vice President and Oil Workers Federation [Federacion de Trabajadores del Petroleo] President Jose Ruiz di Giorgio also spoke about the state of siege measures.

[Begin Di Giorgio recording] Such measures are intended to repress all the opposition media. They permit the unfounded arrest of citizens, without charges being made against them, and they may remain in prison as long as the state of seige lasts or until the rulers wish.

We believe this situation is not helping to create the atmosphere of peace sought by the government. It's contributing to the worsening of our coexistence, because it is creating new unfair situations that not only violate the rights of those who are in jail but of the whole community. We workers, and I speak on behalf of the National Workers Command, are concerned about the persecutions being unleashed against the social organizations. [end recording]

In addition, Federation of Catholic University Students President Tomas Jocelyn Holt spoke about the university student leaders' situation under the state of siege.

[Begin Jocelyn Holt recording] There are arrested students in the 3d Police Precinct, like Enrique Paris. There are also arrested students in Valpariso and in the northern universities, as reported in our public declaration. Student leaders from the Northern and Antofagasta Universities have been under arrest since last weekend on the orders of the respective regional authorities. [end recording]

Radio Chilena also talked with lawyer Eduardo Loyola, who specializes in labor affairs and who was released recently.

[Begin Loyola recording] I was released yesterday at about 1800. No one gave me an explanation of why I was arrested, either at the moment of my arrest or of my release, even though I had demanded such an explanation from the Investigative Police and the Carabineros Police. I was arrested by virtue of an Interior Ministry decree dated 1 October 1986. I still do not know the reason of the interior minister ordered my arrest. I trust some day I will receive an explanation. However, I remained arbitrarily under arrest for 25 days. [end recording]

In conclusion, let's listen again to Socialist Party leader and Democratic Alliance member Ricardo Lagos. What is the mission of this Solidarity Committee?

[Begin Lagos recording] To demand explanations from the interior minister as to why he ordered the arrests. These unfair and arbitrary measures will not lead to any sort of dialogue, and this minister should explain his actions if he wishes to establish a dialogue. [end recording]

These then are the explanations of the future actions to be undertaken by the new committee of Solidarity with the People Arrested Under the State of Seige.

EXILED LEADER PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR ARMED STRUGGLE

PM271226 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 21 Oct 86 p 6

[Interview with Socialist Party of Chile Secretary General Clodomiro Almeyda by Manuel Cano in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] Madrid -- "I morally and politically defend the right to rebellion in Chile under present circumstances and I consider violence legitimate." We were told this by Clodomiro Almeyda, 63, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile and former foreign minister under Salvador Allende.

Clodomiro Almeyda, who is visiting Spain at the moment to meet with members of his party in exile, assured us his only regret about last month's attack on General Augusto Pinochet "is that it was unsuccessful." The veteran socialist leader, who now lives in East Berlin, believes the attempt to kill Pinochet enjoyed the support of the majority of Chileans and "if it had succeeded all those who are now criticizing it would be pleased."

The top leader of the socialist sector embodied, together with the Chilean Communist Party [PCCH], within the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), believes that in any case "nine-tenths of the violence in Chile stems from the state." The controversy in his country over this point is, he believes, "a sham, a publicity spectacle, exploited by the center and right-wing parties to hinder the unity of the democratic forces."

Following the attack on Pinochet the main parties of the center and moderate left -- the Christian Democrats and the Socialist Party of the Democratic Alliance -- rejected the armed struggle for democracy and criticized the Communist Party for its support of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, which was responsible for the ambush that nearly cost the Chilean president his life.

The attack on Pinochet created a new situation in Chile whereby for the first time since 1983 leaders both of the Armed Forces and of the opposition agreed on the need for a dialogue. Almeyda said in this connection that his party "will not oppose" this dialogue but that it will "press for certain immediate minimum measures, such as the return of those in exile, freedom of action for political parties, and the freedoms of assembly and of the press."

Almeyda does not pin many hopes on what the dialogue can achieve and argued that "the essential factor in reaching democracy will be not dialogue and negotiation but social mobilization, because dialogue can only achieve domestic change." "I do not deny," he added, "that there should be negotiations as a subordinate factor, but it is necessary to negotiate from the position of strength granted by a mobilized people."

The Socialist secretary general denied that his party would be breaking away from the PCCH, as other groups of the center and moderate left have done in order to facilitate an understanding with the military leaders. "Our alliance with the Communist Party is a strategic one," he said. However, he is in favor of a restructuring of the left in order to extend the range of the MDP.

During his visit to Spain Almeyda hopes to meet with Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] leaders, though he admitted he does not have too much hope of persuading the Spanish socialists to alter their stance toward their Chilean counterparts.

The PSOE supports the Socialist Party in Chile at present led by Ricardo Nunez, to which Ricardo Lagos belongs. This group, allied to the Christian Democrats, is ideologically closer to European social democracy and rejects violence.

Sees 'Fissure' in Armed Forces

PY241320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1420 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Madrid, 23 Oct (EFE) -- Clodomiro Almeyda, a former Chilean foreign minister under the Salvador Allende administration, today said he views the attitudes recently shown by some sectors of the Chilean Army as "a ray of hope" for a forthcoming downfall of the Pinochet dictatorship.

Almeyda, who lives in exile in East Berlin and is now in Madrid, today told the Radio Nacional de Espana radio station that "fortunately some fissures are being noticed" in the Chilean Army, which forms the dictatorship's mainstay. In Almeyda's opinion, those fissures "tend to become deeper because the Armed Forces now realize that they will compromise their future and their image before the Chilean people if they continue to support a regime that they have already perceived as unpopular."

Despite this fact, Almeyda emphasized his conviction that "social mobiliztion is the key to the regime's collapse and this is precisely what makes the military men seriously reflect on their future destiny and their future if they turn their backs on public opinion of a government in which the military men have such a great responsibility."

The former Chilean foreign minister also referred to the attack on Pinochet and to the use of armed violence by the opposition which he considered "the result of the terrorist atmosphere which the government and the repressive and paramilitary organizations have insituted in the country." Almeyda added: "It is predictable. As state terrorism increases in Chile it is only natural that a response can be expected from those who are innocent victims of that repression. State terrorism must end first."

RIGHTS COMMISSION EXPRESSES 'INCREASING CONCERN'

PY281816 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0359 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 27 Oct (EFE) -- The Chilean Human Rights Commission (CCHDH) today expressed to the government of General Augusto Pinochet its "increasing concern" over the serious incidents which have created an atmosphere of uncertainty and insecurity in the country. This was reported today to EFE by "CCHDH" international relations Secretary Gonzalo Taborga when discussing the meeting that Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia held with the main CCHDH members.

The 75-minute meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere during which the interior minister showed interest in the subject. CCHDH President Jaime Castillo Velasco, CCHDH Vice President Maximo Pacheco and CCHDH Coordinator Andres Dominguez attended the meeting and were accompanied by other members of the organization. Taborga said the CCHDH attended the meeting with the purpose of making a contribution so that Chileans may be able to live in true coexistence. Within this context, they informed Garcia of their main conclusions regarding the facts and information accumulated during the first month of enforcement of the state of siege (implemented by the government on 8 September following the frustrated attack against Pinochet).

What is most important is that the CCHDH does not believe there is an internal war or sufficient domestic unrest to justify the implementation of the state of siege. Moreover, the powers which the state of siege bestows upon the government authorities are being used to facilitate the investigation into the introduction to the country of clandestine arsenals and on the attack against the presidential motorcade, but this is not permitted by the Constitution. The CCHDH commision told Garcia that in practice the executive branch is invading the juristiction of the judicial branch.

The CCHDH also stated there have been serious incidents against members of the opposition while the state of siege impedes the courts or the police to act and avoid aggression, attacks, and illegal raids that in some cases have resulted in deaths.

The CCHDH leaders also informed the interior minister that the measures against the press and the aggression perpetrated against journalists and people who work in the defense of human rights do not help to improve the situation.

In view of this, the CCHDH formally made three requests to the interior minister: an immediate lifting of the state of siege; the undertaking of an official investigation on the charges of recent assassinations, kidnappings and tortures until these are fully clarified and the cases brought to court. The third request is that the rights of the press and journalists, and of human rights institutions be fully respected.

POLL SHOWS CONCERN OVER POLITICAL, ECONOMIC STATE

PY271617 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2342 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Oct (EFE) -- According to a poll published today in the economic weekly ESTRATEGIA, the majority of Chileans believe the present political and economic situation in Chile is "bad".

The poll which was conducted in Santiago, established that only 4.1 percent of those interviewed believe the present economic situation is "good"; while 0.4 percent of those interviewed believe the economic situation is "very good." 26.8 percent believe the economic situation is "average" while 41.0 percent believe it is "bad" and 27.5 percent believe it is "very bad".

Regarding the political situation, 4.0 percent believe it is "good"; 31.3 percent believe it is "average", and 62.6 percent believe it is "bad". 68.7-percent pointed out the main national problems include unemployment, salaries and labor. 49.1-percent said the main national problems were economic problems while 20-percent said the main problems concerned the education sector.

According to the poll other problems affecting the country are repression and the lack of freedom which came in 4th place with 19.8-percent; followed by lack of freedom of speech (14.9 percent), and human rights violations (14.6 percent).

GARCIA SAYS SIEGE LIFTED IN THREE PROVINCES

PY281736 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The government has lifted the state of siege in 3 provinces and it has authorized the return of 200 exiles to the country. Moreover, the government submitted to the human rights commission, for study, the cases of 200 persons who have requested government authorization to return to the country. These announcements were made by Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia who asserted these measures were decisions made exclusively by the president.

[Begin Garcia recording] Well, I wish to inform you that after the [words indistinct] meeting, his excellency decided to lift the state of siege in the Chanaral, Malleco and Cauquenes provinces. This decision is in keeping with the government's policy to gradually lift the state of siege as the situation allows and in keeping with the needs. The proper decree will be issued today. [passage omitted] [end recording]

YOUTH LEADER PROHIBITED FROM LEAVING COUNTRY

PY241341 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Madrid, 24 Oct (EFE) -- A spokesman for the Spanish Popular Democratic Party (PDP) has stated in Madrid that the Chilean Government has banned the Chilean Christian Democratic youth president, Andres Palma, from leaving the country. According to the PDP spokesman, the Chilean Government has refused to authorize Palma to travel to Madrid where he was invited to participate in the 3d Congress of Popular Democratic Youths scheduled for 31 October and 1 November. PDP spokesman Gerardo Galeote today told EFE this decision "once again shows dictator Pinochet's disdain for anything related to the exercise of freedom."

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES REFUGEES' DEPARTURE

PY282049 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Recording from the Foreign Ministry by reporter Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Excerpts] The government has authorized the two individuals who have been guests of the Swedish Embassy in Santiago since January 1985 to leave the country, Ambassador Gaston Illanes, foreign policy director general of the Foreign Ministry, has told Swedish Charge d'Affaires (Hokan Vilkens). [passage omitted]

After having remained guests of the Swedish Embassy for 22 months, the government has decided to authorize, also for humanitarian reasons, according to Illanes, their departure for Sweden. They will leave the country as soon as the appropriate arrangements are completed. [passage omitted]

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION VISITS UNIVERSITY

PY221809 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Metropolitan University Teaching School will open an Asian Studies Department, University Rector Hector Herrera Cajas reported after having met a PRC delegation headed by (Li Fu Win) deputy of the State Educational Commission Foreign Relations Bureau. The objective of this PRC commission is to become acquainted with the school system and educational plans of our country. They wish to select certain ideas to use in the PRC.

The university cultural exchange between the PRC and the Metropolitan University Teaching School started in May 1986. Through this exchange several PRC professionals are studying on special courses in this Chilean university, where they will remain for 2 years. The Chinese delegation also visited the Manuel de Salas experimental high school, dependent on the Metropolitan University teaching school.

BRIEFS

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR TO PRC -- The PRC government has approved the appointment of Brigadier General Patricio Martinez as the new Chilean ambassador to the PRC. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 20 Oct 86 PY]

SAMUDIO CHIDES GUERRILLAS, DESCRIBES BOAT ATTACK

PA290225 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] At a ceremony held at the National Police's Carabineros School in northern Bogota today, Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio Medina said not only the military and police forces but also the entire country rejects the attitude assumed by the guerrillas before, during, and after the truce requested by Pope John Paul II from Assisi. He said this was further proof of the true intentions of the guerrillas concerning the country and the entire country should reject this rebel attitude.

Referring to the incident that occurred in Caribbean waters when a Sandinist Armed Forces' Corvette machine-gunned a small Colombian boat, killing one man and wounding two, Samudio Medina said:

[Begin recording] The information we have is that a Colombian launch, without the permission of the authorities, left San Andres and, while in Nicaraguan waters, Nicaraguan armed units tried to search it and some people were wounded. The Colombian boat had three crewmen: one Colombian and two Nicaraguans. This is the information we have, and as you can clearly see, it was a Colombian boat that had left port without permission and was apparently involved in illegal fishing activities in Nicaraguan waters. [end recording]

FRG NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW ON STROESSNER BONN VISIT

PY282151 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 27 Oct 86 p 8

["Written answers" given by Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner to a questionnaire presented to him by Hilmar Borsing, chief editor of the FRG newspaper WIESBADENER KURIER, in Asuncion on 17 October]

[Text] Question: Mr President, frequently there is talk that you will visit Bonn. When will this visit take place? What are the prospects for your visit under the present circumstances? What requirements do you believe should be fulfilled? Will you accept the invitation of Minister President Strauss?

Answer: Since my last visit to Germany I have often thought of again contacting such noble friends and the people of such a great nation. My friendship with Germany developed in that land in an environment of cordiality typical of that country, which is so dear to me.

Yes, I have received an invitation from Bavarian Minister President Strauss to visit Germany in the near future. I will make that visit when my tasks as president allow me to do so. I believe that the solidarity and harmony among peoples and governments should be based on the common goal of well-being, which should turn noble aspirations into great realities. Therefore, we must make every effort to achieve the goals established in our tasks.

Question: What is the current state of bilateral relations? What should be done to activate those relations even more? What opportunities can Paraguay offer the German economy? What aspects can be beneficial to Paraguay? What products can the FRG import in quantity from Paraguay?

Answer: Paraguay has always taken care of its international prestige as a free and sovereign nation, and for this reason its international policies have been a first priority. Regarding Germany, the distance that separates the two countries has never been an obstacle to our remaining united by sincere links of cooperation. We believe that it is important to have values based on solidarity, and these values have been maintained intact and have become the guarantee for cooperation among our peoples. Paraguayan-German relations are excellent, and we hope there will be more exchange projects to strengthen our relations.

The economy of any country has the same opportunities to develop its activities in Paraguay. The foreign investors who come to Paraguay will find a generous land and a noble people who will help them establish themselves in Paraguay with promising prospects. Germany can directly import Paraguayan products such as cotton, soybean, tobacco, wood, and meat. Germany will find better prices here.

We have created and strengthened in Paraguay the necessary means for national well-being. The proof of that progress can be seen by looking at machines in action and the development of our agriculture in quality and quantity, which are the best signs of our economic stability and which provide us with products for consumption and export.

Question: Paraguay is a sparsely populated country, especially in the Chaco region. German descendants account for 5 percent of the population. Are you in favor of increasing the number of German farmers in Paraguay? What type of immigrant would be most beneficial to Paraguay? What advantages would Paraguay offer to the would-be immigrants? Although the FRG is not a country of immigrants, it has received a large number of refugees from Asia and the Far East. Would Paraguay be willing to receive these people?

Answer: The Paraguayan Chaco region is now physically linked to the eastern region of our country. Tangible evidence of this is the flourishing industries established in the region. As we have said time and again, Paraguay has welcomed and will always welcome any immigrant as long as he is willing to work. German immigrants have shown that they have faith in our country and have proved this by settling in many parts of the country, the Chaco region included.

I can assure you that, far from jeopardizing private initiative, my government has sought to encourage it and to protect it, because we expect the private sector to join the Government's efforts in promoting general progress.

Both natives and foreigners know that the Paraguayan Government has tried and will continue to try to enable them to fulfill their just desires to freely pursue their activities. We only expect them to use every resource to promote national production so that private prosperity can be translated into national prosperity.

Question: Going back to your visit to Bonn, your critics have claimed that human rights are not respected in your country. There have been some demonstrations in Asuncion recently. Why were they repressed?

Your country, Mr President, is a peaceful country. Is your peace being disrupted by external forces? What measures has your government taken to ensure peace and stability?

Answer: Peace is the spiritual foundation for the moral and material enhancement of our country, despite the difficulties existing in today's world and despite the adverse political steps taken by those seeking to disrupt the country's progress. We Paraguayans are seeking to glorify our fatherland. Some people, however, have repeatedly visited of country as tourists and then slandered us.

We are devoted to preserving our peace. We are aware of the existence of a factory of lies that is morbidly manned by people living abroad. In response to them, we hold to our truths without fears of being disproved. Our people are our only judge. Only those overtaken by hatred are seeking to smear our country from abroad, flatly ignoring all the tangible proof of our progress.

We do not believe anyone can profit from hatred. Thus, as honest people, we have dispensed with hatred because we believe it is useless and because we know that only through hard work will we achieve well-being. It will be useless then for the enemies of the Government to try to make us walk again down the distressing paths of the past. We can and do demand that they work, like us, to promote the peace and progress of our fatherland, which is the only path our people want, long for, and talk about. We will continue to work and to strive with the same faith and dedication as we did when we were first inaugurated into office. We are certain that the ultimate victory will be ours, because more than 1 million Colorado Party members are on our side, loyally and firmly, as well as the loyal national Army, which has unwaveringly and honestly supported us at all times.

Question: Traditionally speaking, U.S.-Paraguayan relations are good. Do you think it is true that the Reagan administration supports a certain group of people with the purpose of demanding a civilian president in Paraguay? Do you believe that the Catholic Church and the bishop of Asuncion also support this group, and what consequences will these tendencies have? What role does the opposition now play in your country and, in your opinion, what role will it play in the future?

Answer: A nation is great when it is not selfish and when it contributes to the greatness of other nations. Nations grow through the path of understanding. The United States has forged its democracy and, as the champion of many ideals, has exalted the ideal of liberty and the enhancement of civic awareness and mankind's devotion to live in peace, justice, and work.

In Paraguay we are able to appreciate the U.S. devotion and loyalty to the doctrine of American unity, to the principle of nonintervention, and to the practice of moral and material cooperation among the nations, within the framework of the mutual respect that countries deserve in their capacity as free, independent, and sovereign countries, no matter how great or powerful each of them may be, in keeping with the letter and spirit of the initial documents of the OAS.

My government is working to strengthen the ties that unite all nations, convinced that no obstacle can prevent the channeling and establishment of a current of moral values that may allow a happy understanding among the people of the world.

My government believes that the time has come for the truth within the republic to deny and quash the lies made up abroad. Our democracy is vital to us because we do not submit to any foreign repression. Our democracy is based on our patriotism. Paraguay is a free and sovereign country, and no foreign power will be able to make it change its highest values when it comes to defending and fulfilling the mandate entrusted to us by our history.

I do not believe in candidates or "tendencies" stemming from political chicanery. The ballot boxes have the last word, and it will be through them, with the legitimate support of the people, that the person who will conduct the future of my fatherland will be chosen -- now and always, as has been the case so far.

In compliance with the Constitution and the laws, the opposition will fulfill the role which corresponds to it within the national panorama. The same goes for us, who represent the great majority. And no spokesmen, who legitimately speaking have nothing to do with politics, will change the course of our republican, representative, and, above all, constitutional democracy.

BRIEFS

BOLIVIA SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT -- Paraguay and Bolivia signed several trade agreements during the meetings of the Mixed Economic Coordination Commission held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The Paraguayan Export Promotion Center signed an agreement with the Bolivian Foreign Trade Directorate to promote bilateral trade. The Paraguayan private sector reached agreements on the sale of rum, fuel, alcohol, and cement to Bolivia. Bolivia offered Acepar [Paraguayan Steel] iron ore in exchange for steel bars used in construction. According to a Paraguayan Commission member, Bolivia also offered natural gas, asphalt, cement, paraffin and other products. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 22 Oct 86 11 PY]

INTI DEVALUED FROM 17.78 TO 18.02/DOLLAR

PY282122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1429 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 28 Oct (AFP) -- The devaluation of the inti by 0.15 percent against the dollar by the Superintendency for Banks and Securities today caused a dollar shortage in the free market, where each dollar was priced at 18.02 intis against the 17.78 intis that has been maintained since August 1985 when strict controls were placed on the exchange policy. The dollar was previously priced at 17.17 intis. This rate of exchange has remained unchanged since August 1985 when strict controls were established on the Peruvian exchange policy and when the policy of mini-devaluations was suspended. The policy of mini-devaluations was in force between 1980 and 1985.

When the superintendency's decision was learned this morning, the Lima exchange houses suspended dollar sales awaiting an official announcement, while demand increased unexpectedly.

Some individual vendors who sell dollars on the streets of downtown Lima were offering limited amounts of intis at 19 intis per dollar.

The government of President Alan Garcia had repeatedly stated over the past few weeks that the price of the dollar would remain unchanged until the need of the year and that it would begin a policy of mini-devaluations in 1987.

GARCIA SAYS FOREIGN RESERVES AT $2.5 BILLION

PY271310 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0230 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] President Alan Garcia Perez has announced that Peru's foreign reserves now total $2.5 billion. Garcia said that when he became president the foreign reserves stood at $700 million. President Alan Garcia made this announcement during the inauguration of the Maria Auxiliadora Hospital.

[Begin Garcia recording] We inherited only a few dollars, barely enough to buy food for 2 or 3 months. Instead of sending these dollars abroad, however, we kept them in our own country. We inherited $700 million as our total foreign reserves, and now, 15 months later, they stand at $2.5 billion. This was made possible because we kept our resources and wealth in Peru; because we told the bankers and the world's powerful nations that the fate of our poor and humble people comes first, and their greed comes second. [end recording]

FERREIRA ALDUNATE ON 'POSSIBILITY' OF NEW COUP

PY281058 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0224 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Oct (EFE) -- Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, president of the National Party Executive Board, the main Uruguayan opposition party, has said that "the possibility of a coup cannot be ruled out." Ferreira Aldunate made this statement in an impromptu speech on the 140th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in Uruguay.

After referring to that historic event, Ferreira Aldunate said that "Uruguayans have learned to be proud of their democracy and our belief, on occasions, that a dictatorship was impossible here."

Ferreira said that "the failure to be vigilant is what lead us to suffer the shame of the last 12 years" (1973-1985). He added that a dictatorship "could return" but if that happens "the members of the National Party will, once again, prevent them from staying very long."

Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano today refused to comment on Ferreira's "futuristic statement." He labeled the relations between the government and the military as "normal."

MINISTRY GETS ARGENTINE EXTRADITION REQUEST

PY281525 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0351 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Oct (EFE) -- The Uruguayan Foreign Ministry today received the request for the extradition of three military officers and one police officer who participated in the "dirty war" [the war against subversion] in Argentina. This was confirmed to EFE by diplomatic sources.

Ambassador Carlos Humberto Perette, the Argentine ambassador to Montevideo, delivered the request, issued by Buenos Aires Judge Nestor Blondi, which charges military officers Jose Nino Gavazzo, Manuel Cordero, and Jorge Silveira, and Police Officer Hugo Campos Hermida, with being the perpetrators of kidnappings and with causing the disappearance of persons in Buenos Aires. The extradition request was submitted in keeping with the Treaty of Montevideo of 1889 which continues in force between Argentina and Uruguay.

Uruguay Foreign ministry sources have reported that they were awaiting the arrival of Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who was in Geneva participating in the inauguration of the "Uruguayan Round" of negotiations within the framework of GATT, to start the proper proceedings.

The four persons involved have also been charged with human rights violations perpetrated during the Uruguayan "de facto" government (1973-1985), but their trials have been suspended until there is a decision as to which court, either military or civilian, has jurisdiction over this case.

DELVALLE DECISION ON CABINET CHANGES 'BLACKMAIL'

PA280417 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 27 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Political analysts have interpreted as blackmail President Eric Arturo Delvalle's decision to accept a reorganization of his current cabinet, as long as the Legislative Assembly approves the reforms to the Social Security Institute's organic law.

According to reports gathered by EXTRA, President Delvalle has met with leading members of the government party, the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party], which has a majority of seats at the legislative chamber, to state his viewpoints concerning the need to reform the law regulating the Social Security Institute.

EXTRA has learned that the meetings are attended by legislators Luis Navas; Ovidio Diaz; Rigoberto Paredes: Eben Chin Rodriguez, leader of the PRD majority; and Jose I. Blandon, general manager of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, IRHE. Gerardo Gonzalez has participated in those meetings, which are also attended by other legislators.

President Delvalle has stressed to the PRD legislators the need to approve the reforms, and to comply with the World Bank's recommendations to obtain new loans.

For the moment, President Delvalle recently received a $5 million donation from AID [Agency for International Development] as a subsidy.

Delvalle is also willing to change certain cabinet ministers, as has been demanded by the PRD's National Executive Committee, as long as a majority of the Legislative Chamber approves the reforms to the Social Security Institute's organic law.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES U.S. AMBASSADOR DAVIS

PA270058 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Oct 86 p 6-b

["Political Coliseum" column by Baltazar Renan Aizpurua]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Panama Arthur Davis spoke Thursday evening to members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in this capital. In so doing, he reiterated the proconsul attitude of one who at this point in history still thinks that our country is a colony of the United States.

In some parts of his speech, the diplomat did not bother to use euphemisms utilized by international relations professionals to disguise the objectives of the U.S. foreign policy for Panama and he openly and shamelessly involved himself with domestic affairs of the Panamanians.

The speech, a translation of which we have read, includes hints of threats and subtly presents a blackmail proposition from a big power to a small country by insinuating that if Washington's plans are not obeyed, it will tighten economic mechanisms to make us band.

With the overused argument of an alleged consolidation of democracy, the U.S. ambassador -- who has nothing to do with the immediate and medium-term program for the 1989 elections -- has designed a plan that, in the opinion of the North Americans, must be obeyed. In other words, for them the meaning of democracy varies -- it is one thing when the matter concerns South American countries enduring brutal dictatorships, such as that of Pinochet in Chile and Stroessner in Paraguay, because over there, apparently, the privatization of wealth and the socialization of misery is valid; it is something else when the matter has to do with Panama, where the Armed Forces happen to identify themselves with the interests of the people but must withdraw from national life to allow politicians and political intrigants to push us back to the days of arrogant and almighty oligarchs. According to U.S. leaders and Ambassador Davis, once this return takes place, there will be true democracy in Panama.

While it is true that the U.S. diplomat made his daring statement to businessmen of his own nationality, his interventionist statement cannot be ignored because they were delivered in our country and represent an act of disrespect against our national dignity.

With the cynicism that is characteristic of the United States in its relations with Latin American countries -- Arthur Davis wants to impose the rules of the game our country must obey and has ridiculously warned that we must bear the consequences if White House instructions are not obeyed to the letter.

The lessons that history has taught the United States in various parts of the world apparently have been forgotten because that country makes the same mistakes over and over. For democracy, they understand a continuity of the system of unconditional subordination that serves goals of expansionism and exploitation.

Because of this, Ambassador Davis' speech to his fellow countrymen of the Chamber of Commerce deserves a serious analysis by our authorities and a corresponding answer, so that the U.S. chief of state [mandatario] and the world realize that our people are sufficiently mature to govern themselves and that we flatly reject all forms of intervention in our domestic affairs as well as all forms of disrespect against our self-determination and freedom.

Davis Defends Losing Side

PA281753 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 27 Oct 86 p 4-a

[Article by Ricardo Lince: "Davis and His Challenge" in the column "Let the People Judge"]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis has taken it upon himself to defend the losing side in the upcoming elections in Panama, and has warned Panamanian President Delvalle and the Defense Forces about what his government deems permissible if the winner in 1989 is to receive his government's blessing. On the diplomatic level, he opened the upcoming political campaign by disclosing the interest his government has in the next Panamanian public administration, which will set up the apparatus to organize, manage, and defend the Panama Canal.

His voice echos like a plaintive cry when viewing a loss of the Canal and the drama of a fragmented, chaotic, and incoherent foreign policy toward Latin America. This policy is aimed mainly at protecting his country's soft underbelly in the Caribbean and Central America. This is based on the stark fear that because of its strategic position and nationalist views, Panama may become a tempting target in communist plans for expansion in the area. In regard to rescuing the Canal and ridding it of all foreign spheres of power, Panama will become united and will face the challenge of its own survival through a united from involving all the national forces. Panama will base its peace, neutrality, and destiny as a passageway, on its Americanist, Christian, and Western traditions.

During a meeting of businessmen, Davis brandished his country's pennant of democracy, based on the need for raw materials for its economy that rests on a strategic network of military bases used to control the market and to guarantee protection for its investment capital. He revealed the interest his democracy has in serving as a strategic instrument to exert hegemonic control over the world. Panama is organized as a democracy serving the objectives of its economic and social development and is struggling against a foreign debt that has political connotations which are morgaging its independence.

U.S. foreign policy has given democracy and human rights in Latin America a lower status. Otherwise, the past and present deceitful stooges would not have existed to protect its regional interests. However, there have been deep changes in the United States and Latin America as well as in the structures of the inter-American system. After Vietnam, the U.S. people do not want to sacrifice their young people or become involved in armed clashes whose objectives are not clear in terms of the electorate's interests. In addition, the U.S. presence is now weak. Its diplomatic, political, military, and cultural influence has decreased due to the competition and influence of their cultures, and to the aggressive media in a strife-torn and up-to-date [despierto] world. [sentence as published]

We can no longer be treated as a "Banana Republic" [preceding two words in English]. The United States is only listened to sometimes, if at all... Our nations have diversified their commercial contacts and an educated and scientific younger generation seeking changes is taking over. Relations are opening up with uge Asian countries, and Japan has appeared as a new partner for the sea-level canal. Our peoples are heading toward modernization and sophistication, as well as towards self-determination, pluralism, and independent nonaligned policies. The inter-American system fell during the Malvinas Islands war and is finding its grave in Central America. Harmful influences from Mr Davis' country are finding their way to us. The U.S. drug addict is becoming a harmful symbol of a nation that is still strong and armed with moral resources. Drug trafficking comes as the spice with its aggressive demands on depressed colonial economies.

PAPER CRITICIZES VISITS TO IMF, WORLD BANK

PA271418 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 26 Oct 86 p A-4

[Editorial: "Reverence and Submission to the World Bank"]

[Text] A group of our government's high-ranking officials recently visited Washington. The sole purpose of their mission was to meet with high-ranking World Bank officials and discuss the serious difficulties the government is confronting because of the amendments suggested for the social security fund's organic law. These amendments have unleashed strong protest throughout the country. They are part of a list of demands being made by the international loan organizations in exchange for refinancing our foreign debt and, thus, pave the way toward boosting our nation's economy.

This is the second Panamanian official mission to visit Washington in an attempt to soften the strong pressures being exerted by the World Bank and the IMF in our country. We must recall that a few months ago, the Panamanian attorney general visited Washington to suggest an agreement on a draft bill that would not permit the disclosure of bank secrets. At that time, the Panamanian officials had every intention of seeking an agreement regarding the announced amendments to the Social Security Fund organic law. The short reports indicate that some agreements were reached that softened the amendments, and that the issue of retirment age is still pending. This will most logically be the topic for future discussions.

The visits of Panamanian officials to the two international credit organizations are truly shameful for the country. We are aware of the country's economic condition; we know its agony. We even understand that we must adjust to certain rules of the game of the World Bank and the IMF. However, what we cannot accept is that our government, for the sake of solving the nation's economic problem at any expense, feels that it frequently needs to consult on the creation of legal dispositions with organizations that are foreign to our nationality. We have dropped to the lowest levels of national humiliation. Panama's respect abroad, which was a reason for all Panamanians a few years ago, is being completely lost with these attitudes of unworthy reverence and unforgivable sibmission.

Our laws must not respond to foreign needs of any kind. Much less, they must not be a reason for consultation with any international organization. We have boasted of being a member of the Third World Nonaligned Movement. However, we are not showing independence and respect. We are sure that the Panamanian people would be willing to make any sacrifices before having to abandon their principles and submit to the kinds of humiliations that are being imposed by the World Bank and the IMF. We also know that these same Panamanian people would be willing to flatly reject any reform with a foreign stamp on it, because it would mean that we no longer have any national pride.

The national government must put an end to this practice of going to Washington to discuss our laws. These laws must be the result of the decision of our country's majority, fully exercising our right to be sovereign, and respecting our democratic institutions. Domestically, we must have the necessary mechanisms to allow us to refinance the foreign debt without having to resort to the usual submission and reverence. This is what the people want from the national government. The amendments to the organic law of the Social Security Insticute must be the result of a great national agreement, respective the workers' achievements and patrimony, and without any shameful intervention from any foreign organization.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER QUINONEZ MEETS TINOCO

PA272009 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1615 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Report by unidentified reporter at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez and Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Villagran have just entered the Foreign Ministry to meet with Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Quinonez told reporters as he entered the Foreign Ministry that Guatemala reaffirms its neutrality in the Central American crisis. The Guatemalan foreign minister also reiterated Guatemala's respect for the principle of self-determination. He said he is seeking the reactivation of the Contadora Group and the establishment of the Central American Parliament.

The Guatemalan foreign minister said he is arriving from Costa Rica where he found support for his views, and where the Costa Ricans reaffirmed their respect for neutrality. Quinonez added he will next visit Honduras and El Salvador to hold a broad exchange of views that will lead to the signing of the Central American peace act.

The Guatemalan foreign minister will meet with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at 1500 and will leave for Tegucigalpa at 1100 tomorrow.

BRIEFS

MALARIA CASES REPORTED -- The Guatemalan Public Health Ministry has reported that 125,000 cases of malaria have been detected in the country. The health authorities are very concerned about the situation and plan to cope with the problem through fumigation of homes to be implemented next year. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2031 GMT 19 Oct 86 PA]

OIL WELL DISCOVERED -- Guatemalan Energy and Mines Minister Roland Castillo Countoux yesterday confirmed that a new well, yielding over 2,000 barrels a day, was discovered in El Caribe area located near the line that divides Alta Verapaz and Peten. The minister said preliminary explorations indicate this well, which was named Caribe 101, may yield up to one-third of the national production. [Excerpt] [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Oct 86 p 6 PA]

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. CONTRA AID IN HONDURAS

PA282225 Havana International Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Commentary read by Maruja Garcia]

[Text] Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, visited Honduras recently. The visit occurred precisely when the U.S. Government is about to deliver the $100 million to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. After such a suggestive visit -- and although its results were not officially reported -- several Honduran political analysts said the U.S. Administration will try to channel the aid for the former Somozists through Honduras. This is not entirely unrealistic, particularly considering that, although he asserted the opposite, President Jose Azcona Hoyo is facilitating the growing presence of the anti-Nicaraguans on Honduran territory.

U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus, the only survivor of the aircraft downed in Nicaragua, said a few days ago that the Honduran military base at El Aguacate is the mercenaries' main supply center. It is worthwhile recalling that, since the Honduran president assumed office, he has not ceased to repeat he will not make it easy to deliver supplies for the former Somozists or let U.S. advisers train them on Honduran territory.

The facts, however, belie the head of state because numerous counterrevolutionary camps are in the Honduran-Nicaraguan border area. They both train in these camps and execute aggressive raids in Nicaraguan territory from them.

Jorge Arturo Reina, leader of the Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement, said in Madrid on Friday that the United States plans an invasion against Nicaragua on the pretext of a hypothetical Sandinist attack on Honduras. If this occurs, the current Honduran Government will bear on its shoulders the guilt of having been an accomplice in the plotting of a war which could involve the entire region.

Azcona Veers Toward Assistance

PA281905 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The Honduran Government's assertions and subsequent denials regarding the presence in that country of anti-Nicaraguan bands reveal that, the inconsistency notwithstanding, President Jose Azcona is on a downward course that is dangerously veering toward open cooperation with the United States.

The president's ambivalent attitude surfaced when Azcona announced Honduras would not grant facilities for the delivery of supplies to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and would not allow them to be trained in Honduras by U.S. advisers. Nevertheless, it is public knowledge that the former Somozists have many camps along the frontier with Nicaragua. Not only that, but Eugene Hasenfus, sole survivor of the plane shot down in Nicaragua a few days ago, identified the El Aguacate Air Base as the mercenaries' main supply center in Honduras.

This background serves to demonstrate that the Honduran head of state is committing himself even before international bodies. Taking the aggression from Honduran territory as a basis, Nicaragua has filed a complaint before the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague in which it has outlined the violations of the UN Charter, multilateral agreements, and other obligations by Honduras.

The document cites several examples of direct participation by the Honduran Army not only in intelligence and logistics activities in favor of the counterrevolutionaries but also in armed attacks against Nicaraguan civilian installations. Shortly after the filing of the suit by Nicaragua, President Azcona said: Foreseeing that the Nicaraguan Government could file a suit merely for propaganda purposes, the Honduran Government withdrew from the jurisdiction of the IJC 3 months ago. Since the decision had been kept secret up to that moment, the Honduran press was caught by surprise and reacted accordingly. Several newspapers said the government had violated its commitment to the ICJ and restrictive provisions of the Honduran constitution. This demonstrated not only that the authorities say one thing and do another but also that they mock the nation's public opinion.

Elliot Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has just visited Honduras. Although no official report was issued on the matters dealt with, local political analysts said the United States is trying to funnel the $100 million approved by President Reagan for the counterrevolutionaries through Honduran territory.

All facts are against Azcona. Even though he denies it, he is preparing, behind his people's back, the warmongering compromise that may set all Central America on fire, irresponsibly disregarding the fact his country forms part of the region.

U.S. 'REPRESSION' OF MEXICAN WORKERS INCREASING

PA282259 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] During 1986, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service will expel approximately 2 million undocumented Mexican workers from the country, a figure that surpasses the number of arrests and deportations in 1985 by 20 percent.

The ever-increasing U.S. repression of Mexican laborers is an old problem that hinders relations between the two countries, and it is a problem Washington wants to resolve unilaterally. For years, the U.S. Government promoted the policy of allowing Mexican workers to enter the United States so it could take advantage of the cheap labor they represented in view of the unemployment in Mexico, an underdeveloped country, which by the end of next year is expected to be the most indebted of all the Third World countries.

Furthermore, the undocumented workers' contribution to the U.S. economy can be described as considerable. These laborers' exploitation brings great profits for the capitalists because they earn small salaries, pay high taxes, and hold the jobs rejected by U.S. citizens because they are considered hard labor and -- according to them -- degrading.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service is increasing its repression against Mexican workers. The workers are victims of fascist practices extended also to children, who are captured when leaving their schools and deported to special centers for the undocumented.

There are constant roundups in fields, work centers, industries, and the streets of cities near the border, where vigilance has been reinforced and special equipment placed to detect those who attempt to approach the border in the dark.

The undocumented workers' problem is another link in the defamatory campaign the United States is carrying out against Mexico, with the intention of pressuring Miguel de la Madrid's government into changing its foreign policy, basically regarding Central America.

We must remember that in mid-year the United States accused ranking Mexican Government officials of involvement in the production and trade of drugs, and described the elections that led De la Madrid to power as fraudulent. Now, in a new attack on Mexico, and in an effort to justify the mistreatment and the arbitrary expulsion of the undocumented workers from the United States, the White House says the laborers are used to carrying drugs across the border the two countries share.

This is untrue. The United States intends to impose its will on the Latin American people through an openly interventionistic and immoderate position.

CASTRO DENIES CLAIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

FL281416 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Cuban leader Fidel Castro is denying reports his government tortured political prisoners. Mr Castro says there has never been a single case of such mistreatment. Former Cuban political prisoners repeatedly have charged the Castro government with the use of torture.

ARGENTINA EXTENDS 'MIXED COMMISSION' DECREE

FL280410 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1942 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct, (NOTIMEX) -- An official spokesperson has reported in Buenos Aires that the national executive power has approved, through a law decree, a scientific and technical agreement between the governments of Argentina and Cuba. The agreement signed between the two countries in 1984 had been renewed by congress upon its expiration.

The decree establishes the creation of mixed cooperation commissions between the two governments, provides the possibilities for establishing bilateral agreements between scientific and technological institutions, and allows the exchange of documents, missions, and training, as well as joint research projects.

RISQUET DISCUSSES AFRICA WITH MUGABE, RAWLINGS

FL290151 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the politburo and secretariat of Cuba's communist party, today met with Robert Mugabe, president of the nonaligned countries movement and prime minister of Zimbabwe, and Ghana's leader Flight Lieutenant John Rawlings.

During the meeting of those statesmen, topics dealing with the world's current situation especially in Southern Africa, were discussed. The leaders examined the irreparable loss President Samora Machel's death constitutes for the people of Mozambique and the African continent. At the same time, the three leaders expressed their confidence in the people of Mozambique and the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party that they will face up to such adversity and will step up the struggle against the enemies of the Mozambican nation.

MINISTERS AGREE ON INCREASED TRADE, INTEGRATION

FL281317 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] In statements they made in Montevideo, Uruguayan Economic Minister Ricardo Zerbino and Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas have agreed on the need to increase bilateral trade as well as to make every effort to promote the Latin American integration process.

RED CROSS COMMISSION ELECTS NATION AS PRESIDENT

FL281318 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Cuba has been elected president of the commission drafting the final documents of the 25th International Red Cross Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland.

During the meeting, a draft of the statutes for the humanitarian organization was approved by everyone except Israel. From now on, the organization will be called the International Red Cross and Half Moon Movement (movimiento internacional de la cruz roja y la media luna).

DOMINICA

CHARLES DENIES 35 PERCENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

FL281828 Bridgetown CANA in English 1749 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Oct 28, CANA -- Dominica's unemployment rate has reached a record 35 percent, according to General Secretary of the National Workers' Union Rawlins Jemmott. He said the rate, tagged at 18.3 percent in 1981, has risen sharply because of layoffs in the construction and banana industries at some factories and in the public sector.

He listed among the jobless: 600 road construction workers formerly employed by foreign construction companies, 800 banana boxing plant workers, and more than 100 glove factory employees.

Jemmott said his union and a Guadeloupe group looking after the rights of emigrant workers were seeking to establish a body to investigate violations of the rights of workers here and elsewhere in the Caribbean.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles dismissed as rubbish the 35 percent unemployment figure. A more realistic figure would be 12 percent, she said.

Labour Minister Brian Alleyne said he would be making a statement on the issue by tomorrow.

GRENADA

SCOON, BLAIZE URGE DEMOCRACY, HONOR COUNTRYMEN

FL261620 Bridgetown CANA in English 2350 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 25, CANA -- Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon today called on Grenadians to rededicate themselves to the task of promoting true democracy on the island. The call came at a wreath laying ceremony at the St Georges University School of Medicine to honour 19 American servicemen killed during the U.S. invasion of the island three years ago.

Sir Paul said Grenada needed to promote its democracy on the basis of tolerance, respect for one another, and the views of each other. We must not take our democracy for granted, the governor-general said. Sir Paul expressed disappointment with those Grenadians who he said were taking the country's new found freedom for granted only three years after the invasion.

We have to make sure that our democracy remains in this land. I am confident it will. I know it will because I think the good in this country is more than the bad, he said.

The Grenada governor-general played a pivotal role in the landing of U.S. and Caribbean troops in Grenada to unseat a leftist junta that had seized power in a bloody coup. Sir Paul said he was hopeful that those Grenadians with a sense of patriotism, and goodwill to their countrymen would stand up and be counted whenever and wherever we find buffoons and madmen and idiots trying to blot the good name of our country.

We have a good country. We are a good people and we must remain like this and above all we must allow democracy and freedom to cherish in our lives so that we may all live in peace and prosperity, he added.

Like Sir Paul, Prime Minister Herbert Blaize, who also addressed the ceremony, warned Grenadians to be on guard against those in the country who are committed to evil intentions.

Let us not forget that amongst us and around us are those who still wish to see us return to the situation that caused the call for the men (who died in combat) to help us, he said. We must not be fooled into believing that we are out of the woods. We are given a chance to prove that we are worth the sacrifice, he added.

The Grenadian leader suggested that the only way the sacrifice of the fallen servicemen would not be lost is if the country maintained eternal vigilance.

U.S. Charge d'Affaires John Leary, in brief remarks, reiterated Washington's commitment to freedom and democracy in Grenada and the rest of the Caribbean.

You are our friends and near neighbour and what threatens you threatens us. The commitment that we demonstrated in 1983 still holds, he said.

As we remember with gratitude the sacrifice of those 19 young Americans, let us pledge to continue to work together to defend our common democratic values and to ensure that generations to come would enjoy the dignity and freedom for which these 19 paid the ultimate price, he added.

Vice-Chancellor of the American offshore medical school, Dr Geoffrey Bourne, also paid honour to those Grenadians who lost their lives during the invasion.

ST VINCENT

LABOR PARTY LEADERS ELECTED AT CONVENTION

FL281830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1706 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 28, CANA -- Parliamentary Opposition Leader Vincent Beache has been elected political leader of the St Vincent Labour Party (SVLP). He replaces former Foreign Affairs Minister Hudson Tannis who was one of the 13 persons on board a Liat Twin-Otter aircraft which disappeared while attempting to land in a rainstorm here on August 3.

Beache, a former minister of trade and agriculture in the previous SVLP administration, had been acting as political leader of the party since Tannis' death. He was elected at the party's convention last weekend. Parliamentarian John Thompson, an auditor, was elected deputy political leader and lawyer Errol Mounsey, chairman of the party.

About 250 delegates from 13 constituency branches attended the convention at the Jaycees Headquarters in Kingstown.

BOUTERSE ADVISER INTERVIEWED BY NEATHERLANDS DAILY

PM271407 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 16 Oct 86 p 9

[Interview with Surinamese leader Bouterse's personal adviser Henk Heidweiler by Elly Wempe: "We Must Prevent A Situation Like That in Lebanon"-- Date and place not given]

[Text] Paramaribo -- In Saramacca Street large numbers of homeless have hung their Oammocks between the trees. They are camping out in the street. In the buses arriving in Paramaribo by ferry you do not hear any criticism of the Brunswijk Gang; as a rule it is the army that is accused of starting the fighting against the rebels.

According to statements from people in the bauxite town of Moengo, the fire brigade of the U.S.-Surinamese bauxite company, Suralco, were held back when they wanted to come in force to put out fires. Around two-thirds of the people of Moengo, a town with a population of around 20,000, have left. From other villages in the danger zone in eastern Suriname, people are also flooding into Paramaribo. They have to try to find shelter with family members or friends.

"The fighting against Brunswijk's Gang is a great danger to the whole economy. The Patamacca palm oil company alone -- and it has already been attacked -- provides an income for 1500 families," said Henk Heidweiler, the last Surinamese ambassador in The Hague and now political adviser to the army leader. In connection with the appeal by Prime Minister Radhakishun to the government in The Hague to take a more active line against forces supporting and financing the Brunswijk Gang in the Netherlands, Heidweiler reminded me of the preparations for an invasion from French Guyana.

"The Netherlands authorities were then far too passive. In the recent case of the armed Netherlander, Mahabier, who was deported by the armed police force in Cayenne, we have proof of Netherlands involvement. We have asked the government in The Hague to set up an inquiry and to take further steps. Mahabier is guilty of actions punishable under Netherlands law."

[Wempe] This weekend there were only a few hundred people at a meeting of the 25 February Movement. Bouterse does not seem to have succeeded in making the grade politically.

[Heidweiler] There are people who would be glad to see a return to the situation that existed before the coup. They have an economic interest in this. We must prevent this, for it would lead to a situation like that in Lebanon. The population has always lived with racial divisions. Changes on this score must be given time if we are to arrive at one nation.

[Wempe] There are around 100 people who have been arrested in connection with Brunswijk's actions, but so far no official charges have been brought against them. Exactly what crmes have the arrested members of the Brunswijk's Gang committed?

[Heidweiler] We have shown with the help of a Netherlands television team that the prisoners are not being treated badly. Up to now we have had no experience of terrorist activities, which, of course, require methods other than arrest. These people will be brought before the courts and will be sentenced according to local law. I admit that the situation is not ideal.

[Wempe] Long lines of people stand waiting outside stores to get a numbered ticket so they can buy something. A little further along the street goods are sold on the black market at exorbitant prices -- goods like potatoes, toothpaste, sugar, coffee, and tea. How is this possible?

[Heidweiler] Our foreign currency income has fallen to one-third of its former level, partly because bauxite prices have fallen. Our country really ought to be able to manage without Netherland development aid, but then our people must first learn to adapt themselves to the situation.

[Wempe] Commander Bouterse is also described as taking an interest in the cocaine case for which Colonel Boerenveen is now in jail in the United States.

[Heidweiler] In a country as small as ours it would be public knowledge within a couple of days if Mr Bouterse had a farm producing cocaine. This is real Nazi and fascist reporting. We can only pray to our dear Lord that people will tell fewer lies.

[Wempe] Relations with the Netherlands press could improve if more journalists were allowed to check the facts.

[Heidweiler] We have been confronted for years with critical reports from Netherlands Radio's World Service. People hid hypocritically behind summaries of reports from the Netherlands press. In fact the World Service searched greedily for negative information about Suriname in the papers. The fact that we did not allow any Netherland journalists into the country did not help, for the reports simply got worse. The liars had a field day. So now we have decided to grant visas to Netherlands' journalists. I am very pleased about this because I do not like the bad atmosphere between the Netherlands and Suriname.

[Wempe] Do you think that it is possible to improve relations with the Netherlands to such an extend that development aid will again begin to flow?

[Heidweiler] I think so. Many Netherlanders in politics understand that double standards are being applied. In many countries, human rights and democracy are respected must less than in Suriname. Nevertheless, the Netherlands trades normally with these states or even sends them development aid -- Indonesia, Cuba, and South Africa. Suriname has responded generously to the Netherlands' demands that concrete steps be taken in the direction of democracy and the establishment of an independent judiciary. The political parties have accepted that they should assume some responsibility for the present government. That is an important concrete step. But now the Hague is reacting with new demands.

[Wempe] It would appear that there is uncertainty in the Hague.

[Heidweiler] What exactly does the Hague mean by the restoration of democracy? Does it mean the final phase of full democracy. It ought to have said so in that case. Does the Netherlands Government really want to promote a real democracy here or does it really want something else? Does the Hague perhaps want the collapse of our economy? However, I continue to assume that the Netherlands Government is sincere.

I do not feel at home in a country where you are restricted. Thank God there is press and religious freedom in Suriname. Given that the military began the revolution, whose aim is bo build on nation and to prevent a chaotic situation like that in Lebanon, for example, the army will not simply disappear from the stage just like that. Suriname is working toward a model like that in Venezuela, where the military retains a well defined role. And citizen's rights are guaranteed.

The military does not really have very much room for maneuver. We are working with a civilian government which, it is true, does take some account of the wishes expressed by the military authorities. In practice, the government is almost autonomous. The military still plays a clear role in the fields of security and education.

[Wempe] Nevertheless, the army continues to grow.

[Heidweiler] Our army uses only 7 percent of the national budget. That is much less than in Netherlands, for example, and not as much as the armies in the Latin American region. Because of the Brunswijk issue, we are forced to increase the size of the army, but this will be a moderate expansion.

[Wempe] There are said to be a large number of Libyans in Paramaribo these days.

[Heidweiler] The Nazi and fascist campaign of lies claiming that there are Libyans here has really had a detrimental effect. I thought at first that these reports came from the CIA, but it seems that they come from the Netherlands. And this is happening while the Netherlands is still trading with Libya -- a sorry affair. All we wanted from Libya was cheap oil and investments, but alas we have not succeeded.

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES DISPLACE AMERINDIANS

FL280143 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] On Friday last, a group of 86 Amerindians from the Casipora village arrived in the capital Paramaribo. Men, women, and children left their village since its surroundings have become unsafe because of the terrorist activities of the Brunswijk Gang.

Casipora is situated near (Pratiebakka), some 80 km from Paramaribo. The displaced persons have, for the time being, been accommodated in a guest house of the local football stadium.